DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 053 939 SE 012 131

TITLE	Situation Reports--Guadeloupe, Italy, Nigeria, and Norway.
INSTITUTION	International Planned Parenthood Federation, London (England).
PUB DATE	71
NOTE	17p.
AVAILABLE FROM	International Planned Parenthood Federation, 18/20 Lower Regent Street, Lonson S.W.1, England (Free)
EDRS PRICE	EDRS Price MF-$0.65 HC-$3.29
DESCRIPTORS	Contraception, Demography, *Family Planning, *Foreign Countries, *Population Trends, Programs, Resource Materials, Social Welfare, *Statistical Data

ABSTRACT

Data relating to population and family planning are presented in these situation reports for four foreign countries: Guadeloupe, Italy, Nigeria, and Norway. Information is provided, where appropriate and available, under two topics, general background and family planning situation. General background covers ethnic groups, language, religion, economy, communications/education, medical/social welfare, and birth and death rates. Family planning situation considers family planning associations and personnel, government attitudes, legislation, family planning services, education/information, sex education, training opportunities for individuals, families, and medical personnel, program plans, and government programs. (BL)

ED0 53939

Situation Report

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION
THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRODUCED EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION ORIGINATING IT. POINTS OF VIEW OR OPINIONS STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT OFFICIAL OFFICE OF EDUCATION POSITION OR POLICY.

Distribution LIMITED

JUL 9 - 1971

Country GUADELOUPE

Date MAY, 1971.

International Planned Parenthood Federation, 18/20 Lower Regent Street, London S.W.1

01. 839–2911/6

STATISTICS	1950	1960	LATEST AVAILABLE FIGURES
AREA			1,779 sq.kms.
TOTAL POPULATION[1.]	229,120 (1954)	283,000 (1961)	323,000 (1969 est.)
POPULATION GROWTH RATE[1.]		2.9	1.4% (1963-69)
BIRTH RATE[1.]	39.3 (1952)	38.8	29.6 per 1,000 (1969)
DEATH RATE[1.]	15.1 (1952)	9.8	7.5 per 1,000 (1969)
INFANT MORTALITY[1.] RATE			49.9 per 1,000 (1967)
WOMEN IN FERTILE AGE GROUP (15-49)[1.]			69,667 (1964 est.)
POPULATION UNDER 15[1.]			41% (1964 est.)
URBAN POPULATION			
GNP PER CAPITA[2.]			US$510 (1968)
GNP PER CAPITA GROWTH RATE[2.]			0.2% (1961-68)
POPULATION PER DOCTOR[3.]			1,890 (1967)
POPULATION PER HOSPITAL BED[3.]			100 (1967)

1. UN Demographic Yearbook.
2. World Bank Atlas, 1970.
3. UN Statistical Yearbook.

SE012 131

SE012 131

I. GENERAL BACKGROUND

Guadeloupe, a group of islands in the eastern Caribbean, is an Overseas Department of France. Rapid population growth over the past few years has been mitigated by emigration.

Ethnic

The majority of the population is of African descent; a small group is descended from the original french settlers.

Language

French.

Religion

Roman Catholic

Economy

Agriculture is the chief economic activity. Sugar, bananas, coffee, cocoa, rum and molasses are exported, mainly to France. There is high seasonal unemployment.

Communications/Education

The islands are served by roads, and by air and shipping services. There is a daily newspaper, and a radio network.

Educational services are attached to the Bordeaux Education District. Education is compulsory, and there are primary, secondary and technical facilities.

II. FAMILY PLANNING SITUATION

A private association provides family planning services, with considerable Government financial help.

Attitudes

The Government has actively supported family planning activities since 1968.

Legislation

Section VI of the French Law on contraceptives, December 1967, covers Guadeloupe, and permits the Government to support local family planning activities.

Family Planning Association

History

The Family Planning Association of Guadeloupe, La Maternité Consciente, was founded in 1964 by a group of professionals concerned about the islands' rapid population growth. Until 1968, its activities were limited to fertility and population studies and seminars.

In 1968, following the legal reform in France, the French Government offered the Association financial assistance, and the first three family planning clinics were opened, providing free services. In 1970, the Government grant was US$340,000.

Address

La Maternité Consciente,
Association Guadeloupéenne pour le Planning Familial,
Centre Vatable,
Point- à - Pitre,
Guadeloupe.

Personnel

President: Mme. Marie Simet-Lutin
Secretary: M. Serge Pierre-Justin
Tresurer: Mme. Valère Rozas

Services[4].

By the end of 1970, the Association was running 11 family planning clinics. Infertility and cancer detection services are also offered.

In 1970, there were 2,193 new acceptors of whom app. 52% used oral contraceptives. The number of persons using orals recovered after a strong campaign against the pill had temporarily given it a bad name. A total of 5,705 old acceptors were seen in 1970, of whom 62% used orals. A field-worker is attached to each clinic, to motivate women, to follow-up drop-outs, and to lead community meetings on family planning.

---

4. Annual Report of La Maternité Consciente, for 1970, submitted to IPPF.

Education/Information

The Association runs a number of information centres throughout the country, each one providing family planning information, and organizing meetings, lectures, and film shows. Library facilities are also available.

Sex education

The Association is promoting sex education in schools, and is concerned to bring family planning education to young people.

Training

As there is a shortage of local training facilities, staff are sent abroad, in particular to Canada, the USA and France.

Plans

The Association intends to increase its educational activities, in particular making use of the mass media.

Bibliography

- The Europa Yearbook, VOL. II, 1970.

Situation Report

Distribution LIMITED

JUL 9 - 1971

Country ITALY

Date JUNE 1971

International Planned Parenthood Federation, 18/20 Lower Regent Street, London S.W.1

01.839-2911/6

STATISTICS	1950	1960	LATEST AVAILABLE FIGURES
			301,225 sq.kms.
TOTAL POPULATION	46,769,000	49,642,000	53,710 000 (1969 est.)
POPULATION GROWTH RATE			0.8% (1963-69)
BIRTH RATE	18.3	18.3	17.6 per 1000 (1969)
DEATH RATE	10.3	9.7	10.1 per 1000 (1969)
INFANT MORTALITY RATE	66.5	43.9	30.3 per 1000 (1969)
WOMEN IN FERTILE AGE GROUP (15-44)			11,711,000 (1966)
POPULATION UNDER 15			24%
GNP PER CAPITA			US$1,230 (1968)
GNP PER CAPITA GROWTH RATE			4.6% (1961-68)
POPULATION PER DOCTOR			615 (1969)
POPULATION PER HOSPITAL BED			100 (1966)

GENERAL BACKGROUND

A number of contributory social security schemes cover health insurance and child and maternity allowances for employees and their families in the state and private sectors. Education is free and compulsory for ages 6 to 14.

PLANNED PARENTHOOD SITUATION

Planned parenthood advice is available through the centres of Unione Italiana Centri Educazione MatrimonialePrematrimoniale (UICEMP).

PLANNED PARENTHOOD ASSOCIATION

UICEMP, 20122 Milano, Via Pantano 17.

President: Dr. L. Beltramini, Milan.

The Federation comprises associations in Bologna, Florence, Milan, Palermo, Rome, Trieste, Turin and Venice.

ASSOCIATION HISTORY

The Federation of the centres in Florence, Milan and Turin was founded in February 1968. The other centres were later accepted as affiliates of UICEMP. The Federation became an associate member of the IPPF in September 1969. The aims of the centres as reflected in the UICEMP constitution, include the provision of planned parenthood advice, marriage counselling and sex education.

GOVERNMENT ATTITUDE

From 1946 and 1968 four bills were presented to Parliament for the repeal of the laws against contraception. The last of these bills, which coincided with the publication of the papal encyclical, Humane Vitae in 1968, followed the recommendation of a committee established by the Minister of Health in 1966. Composed of gynaecologists, lawyers and sociologists the committee had recommended a change in the law and the development of public services in the field of contraception and sex education. Following the ruling of the Constitutional Court in March 1971 it is anticipated that the government will lend greater support to the provision of contraceptive services and sex education.

LEGISLATION

Facist legislation (1930) relating to contraception was repealed in March 1971 by the Constitutional Court. The Court declared invalid these laws which prohibited the dissemination of information on contraception and the distribution and sale of contraceptives.

Abortion is illegal except on narrow medical indications.

FACTS AND FIGURES

Since the decision of the Constitutional Court a planned parenthood clinic has been opened in the second clinic of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, University of Rome.

All methods of contraception except IUD are available. Condoms are manufactured.
Injectable medroxyprogesterone acetate (Farlutal Depot) is manufactured.
Oral contraceptive sales represent less than 2% of fertile married women.
Induced abortion is common and may be as high as one per live birth c.f. approx. 1 million liver births per annum.

TRAINING

Medical and parmedical personnel have participated in the IPPF Europe and Near East Region training schemes in London and Ljubljana.

RESPONSIBLE PARENTHOOD AND SEX EDUCATION

As a result of the previously restrictive legislation on contraception, much of the effort of the centres in Italy has been concentrated on education. In addition to the sex education course established by the Ministry of Health in Mestre, courses on planned parenthood and sex education are held by all the centres, often with municipal support. Members of the Universities are also increasingly lending support to such work. Increasing publicity to sex education is being given by the press, radio and television.

IPPF AID

£8,000 in 1970.

OTHER ORGANISATIONS

Associazione Italiana per l'Educazione Demografica,
Via Toscano 30,
00187, Rome.

Secretary: Mr. Luigi de Marchi

AIED has several centres.

Situation Report

Distribution JUL 9 - 1971
LIMITED

Country NIGERIA

Date MAY, 1971.

International Planned Parenthood Federation, 18/20 Lower Regent Street, London S.W.1 01.839-2911/6

STATISTICS	1950	1960	LATEST AVAILABLE FIGURES
AREA			356,669 sq.kms.
TOTAL POPULATION			55-60,000,000 (1970)*
POPULATION GROWTH RATE			2.5 (1970)*
BIRTH RATE			50 per 1,000 (1970)*
DEATH RATE			25 per 1,000 (1970)*
INFANT MORTALITY RATE			187 per 1,000 (1968)
WOMEN IN FERTILE AGE GROUP (15-44 YRS.)			12,9000,000 (1969)
POPULATION UNDER 15			43% (1969)*
URBAN POPULATION			15.3% (1970)
GNP PER CAPITA			$80 (1969)*
GNP PER CAPITA GROWTH RATE			-0.3% (1961-68)
POPULATION PER DOCTOR		29,000 (1963)	30,000 (1970)*
POPULATION PER HOSPITAL BED			2,000 (1968)*

* Local estimate

GENERAL BACKGROUND

Nigeria, a federation of 12 states, and by far the most populous country in Africa, gained independence from Britain in 1960. A civil war between the Federal Government and the Eastern Region (Biafra) disrupted the country between mid-1967 and January 1970. The government is now engaged in a re-construction programme particularly for the areas affected by the war.

Lagos City, the Federal capital, has a population of about 800,000. There are 11 other cities with populations above 100,000 - urban populations are growing at 3.8% per year (1965-70). There is considerable disagreement among experts on the vital statistics - a census is planned for 1973.

Ethnic Groups

There are 250 tribal groups the largest being Hausa and Fulani in the North, Yoruba in the West, Ibo, Ibibeo and Ijaw in the East, Edo plus a number of Ibo, Ijaw and other groups in the midwest.

Language

The official language is English. Hausa is spoken in the North, Ibo in the East, Yoruba in the West, Edo in the Mid-West.

Religion

Moslems predominate in the North and part of Western Nigeria. Over 25% of the population is Christian.

Economy

About 77% of the population is employed in agriculture. Agricultural products account for 53% of exports: cocoa, palm oil and kernels, groundnuts, cotton and rubber. Minerals, all processed in Nigeria include iron ore, oil, tin and coal. Nigeria is now the world's 10th largest oil producer. Forest products are also important exports. Industry is diversified including aluminum products, cement, brewing and cigarettes.

Communication/Education

Newspaper copies/1,000 people: 7 (1966)
Radio sets/1,000 people: 31.8 (1970)
Television sets/1,000 people: 0.77 (1970)
Commercial cinema seats/1,000 people: 2 (1970)
There are 6 different broadcasting companies for radio and 3 television. There are a number of mobile cinema vans showing films in rural areas.

Literacy is under 20% of those over 15 years old. Of eligible children, about 80% in the south and 10% in the north attend primary school. There are 5 universities at Zaria, Ibadan, Ife, Lagos and Nsukka with a total student enrollment of almost 10,000.

Medical

There are 3 medical schools attached to the Universities in Lagos, Ibadan and Zaria. A National Providence Fund provides for sickness, retirement and old age. Illegal abortion is increasingly being recognized as a problem.

FAMILY PLANNING SITUATION

The 1970-74 Development Plan announced the Government's intention to establish a National Population Council to coordinate external aid and to encourage a qualitative population policy by providing services through existing health facilities. It is planned to establish the Council during the later half of 1971. The Family Planning Council of Nigeria (FPCN) has branches in 6 of the 12 States and family planning services are available in 4 others through mission and state hospitals. Ford Foundation and Population Council also provide assistance for family planning.

History

In 1956-57, visits of a Pathfinder Fund representative and the Marriage Guidance Council's concern over the number of illegal induced abortions, stimulated organized family planning. A single clinic was run by Dr. O. Adeniji-Jones, Medical Officer of Lagos City Council, until 1964 when the National Council of Women's Societies set up an advisory committee on family planning with funds from The Pathfinder Fund, IPPF and Unitarian Universalist Service Committee. In the same year this committee became the Family Planning Council of Nigeria (FPCN). The Council became an associate member of IPPF in 1967 and a full member in 1970. In late 1970, announcing its decision to set up a National Family Planning Council, the Government recognized the pioneering work of the FPCN.

Attitudes

A number of different studies indicate that approval of family planning is increasing, particularly with greater urbanization and education, and that the number of children desired by each couple is decreasing. It is, however, estimated that about 80% of the women practicing family planning do so without their husband's consent.

Legislation

There is no anti-contraceptive legislation.

Family Planning Association

Address

Family Planning Council of Nigeria (FPCN)
1, Tafawa Balewa Square
P.O.Box 3063
LAGOS.

Personnel

Dr. G.A. Williams	Chairman
Mr. Olu Ladele	Vice Chairman
Mr. J.O. Omediora	Treasurer
Mr. S.L. Ojo	Secretary

Services

Family planning services are available in 10 of Nigeria's 12 States in 60 clinics, health centres and hospitals. The FPCN, with the exception of one clinic in Lagos City, runs all its family planning clinic sessions in government, mission or private hospitals and health centres. The Council directly assists with funds for salaries, training, contraceptives and other materials, 33 clinics in 6 States: Lagos State (12), Western State (13), Midwestern State (3), Kwara (2), North Central State (1), and South East State (1).

The following chart shows the increase in the number of clients visiting FPCN clinics. In addition, the Council assists those with sub-fertility problems: 1,733 new and 2,199 old patients in 1970.

YEAR	NEW CLIENTS IUD	ORALS	OTHER METHODS	TOTAL NEW CLIENTS ALL METHODS	OLD CLIENT VISITS
1965	306	63	229	598	63
1966	841	137	182	1,160	2,193
1967	1,840	211	95	2,146	4,938
1968	2,480	371	82	2,933	7,920
1969	3,352	1,245	341	4,938	11,238
1970	4,530	2,738	242	7,510	19,004

Of particular interest are the following family planning clinics:

Lagos City: The FPCN runs clinics in 6 different locations, each of which have a family planning session for a few hours once or twice a week, with the exception of the Council's Day Clinic which is open 5½ days a week. The Day Clinic opened in January 1969. These clinics are served by doctors, nurses and nurse/midwives,mainly on a sessional basis, and by 36 fieldworkers.

Lagos Island Maternity Hospital has a FPCN family planning clinic and also receives a grant, since 1969, from the Population Council for a post-partum programme.

The Department of Community Health is under the direction of Dr. A. Adeniyi-Jones and is part of the University of Lagos Medical School. For 3 years it ran a Family Welfare Centre built with funds from Ford Foundation, OXFAM (through IPPF), and the University. The Centre opened January 1968 and was funded until December 1970 by the Ford Foundation. The clinic, now run by the FPCN, will be taken over by the Department of Paediatries with funds from USAID in late 1971.

cont'd.....

Services (cont'd...)

By December 1970, the Centre was serving 5,000 clients (1,021 new in 1968, 1,352 new in 1969). The Centre employs 10 fieldworkers.

Dr. R. Morgan, a sociologist formerly working for the Department of Community Health, has studied the returns of the Family Health Centre and concluded that in 1969, almost 60% of new clients were referred by one of this Centre's fieldworkers, 28% were referred by a friend, relative, or husband, 2.1% through the mass media and the rest by medical personnel.

Western State: Since June 1968, the State government has included family planning as part of routine out-patient work in some hospitals and health centres.

IBADAN: The Ibadan branch of the FPCN runs 5 family planning sessions per week in five different locations and employs 20 fieldworkers.

There is an additional family planning clinic in the University College Hospital of the University of Ibadan Medical School under the direction of Professor O.A. Ojo, Head of Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology. This Hospital has received grants since early 1970 from the Population Council for a post-partum programme which also includes Adeoyo and Inalende Hospitals (6 family planning sessions per week).
IPPF has made grants since 1968 to Professor Ojo for the setting up of a cytology unit which is now serving clients from the University College Hospital and FPCN patients from Ibadan. It is hoped that the University will take over the funding of this project in 1972.

ILLESHA: Wesley Guild Hospital, until recently under Dr. V.J. Hartfield, received support from IPPF for family planning and subfertility work from 1965 to 1969 when the FPCN began assisting the family planning activities directly. IPPF provided a laprascope. Dr. Hartfield has successfully trained and used midwives to insert IUDs.

Midwestern State: BENIN: The FPCN branch in Benin was started in 1970 as a joint project with the State Government. The State Hospital holds 3 sessions per week served by 2 doctors, 2 nurses and 2 midwives, all on a sessional basis, and 12 full-time fieldworkers.

IRRUA (Ishan): Zumma Memorial Hospital runs a family planning clinic with funds from FPCN and also receives a grant from the Population Council for a special research and service project in the surrounding rural areas. This project is being evaluated by the Demographic Research and Training Unit of the University of Ife during 1970-71.

Information/Education

IPPF, with the cooperation of the FPCN, has made a film in the Yoruba language, with an English edition, called "My Brother's Children". It was filmed in a Nigerian village using a troupe of well-known actors lead by Kola Ogunmola. This film and supporting materials which include a comic, bumper stickers, and poster will be shown primarily to the more than 12 million Yoruba-speaking peoples of the western part of Nigeria. The film was officially launched during the FPCN's nation-wide family planning week at the end of November 1970. An in-depth evaluation of both the film campaign and an analysis of the film presentation and content will be carried out by Dr. F.O. Okediji, Dr. O. Owomoyela and Dr. Ogionwo for the IPPF and the FPCN.

During 1970, the Council hired a full-time Information/Education Officer, Mr. Ade Macauley. The FPCN has made considerable use of free time on both radio and television, advertisements and feature articles have been placed in the press, and posters and leaflets have been locally produced and distributed. Under the overall direction of Mrs. H. Shitta, a total of 83 full-time FPCN fieldworkers give lectures, do home visits and follow-ups.

There are plans for initiating a newsletter, for extensive use of the mass media including commercial radio and television, and for advertising in public places. These plans are in line with the recommendations of a report prepared by Mr. Simpson and Mr. Sweeney of the Ford Foundation in 1969. The FPCN also plans to employ 2 Assistant Information/Education Officers to work with the FPCN branches at Ibadan and Benin. The Ford Foundation is considering financing a large part of the FPCN's information/education programme.

Six opinion leaders from the Northern states (Kano, North-Western, North-Eastern, and North-Central) were recently sent on a study tour of family planning programmes by the Ford Foundation. The Department of Community Health, Lagos City, has produced some posters and other information/education materials.

A seminar, "Population Problems and Policy in Nigeria" was organized by Professor Igun at the University of Ife in March 1971. It brought together experts from all parts of Nigeria to discuss family planning in relation to a wide range of topics such as urbanization and agriculture. A report of the major conclusions of the seminar will be discussed with government officials. Ford Foundation and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities provided funds.

Sex Education

The National Youth Council has begun, with FPCN encouragement, to include responsible parenthood and sex education as an integrated topic in its youth seminars and leadership training courses.

Training

The FPCN has long had ad hoc training programmes for doctors and nurse/midwives. In January 1969, a regular programme was instituted and during that year, 57 fieldworkers and 87 nurses were trained in one month courses. During the first half of 1970, 25 doctors and 8 midwives were trained. The training of these personnel and the fieldworkers of the Council has been done in cooperation with the Department of Community Health of the University of Lagos. This Department has also done ad hoc training of doctors and nurses particularly from the University Medical School, and for its own fieldworkers attached to the Family Health Clinic.

The Department of Paediatrics of Lagos University Hospital under Dr. R. Kuti, has a project to train family health nurses to be medical auxiliaries for MCH and family planning work throughout the country. A manual has already been prepared. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has been providing funds and application made to USAID.

Dr. R. Morgan and 30 field investigators, formerly with the Department of Community Health, Lagos, are now working under the auspices of the Department of Paediatrics and are continuing their research and KAP studies of family planning in the Lagos area with funds from UNDP.

Professor Ojo of the University of Ibadan Medical School plans to run eight-week courses for 40 paramedicals beginning late 1971, possibly with Ford Foundation assistance.

USAID has provided travel study grants since 1963. Ford Foundation and Population Council have financed overseas training for doctors.

The three medical schools in Nigeria at Lagos, Ibadan and Zaria all included family planning as part of their curriculum. Courses at the WHO Training Centre in Lagos for public health superintendents and nurses include family planning. Some hospitals train their own personnel; for instance, training in IUD insertion has been given to nurses at Wesley Guild Hospital, Illesha, Western State.

ORGANIZATIONS ASSISTING FAMILY PLANNING IN NIGERIA 1970-71

IPPF: The 1971 grant to the Family Planning Council of Nigeria is $306,700 and a separate grant of $3,500 was made to the cytology unit of the University of Ibadan under Professor Ojo. IPPF also financed the making of the film, "My Brothers Children" and will finance the evaluation of this film.

United Nations: United Nations Development Programme supports the research and training programme of the Department of Paedeatrics of the University of Lagos. World Health Organization assists a training center in Lagos which includes family planning in the curriculum.

FORD FOUNDATION: Funds and advisors have been provided to the Department of Community Health in Lagos for family planning services and for research until the end of 1970. A number of other research projects on clinic operations, mass communications etc., have been funded. Travel study grants have been given to numerous individuals. Ford's West Africa Regional Office is located in Lagos.

POPULATION COUNCIL: In addition to support for post-partum programmes at Lagos Island Maternity Hospital and Ibadan University College Hospital, Population Council is also financing an evaluation study of family planning services at Zumma Memorial Hospital, Irrua. A number of fellowships have also been given. Grants for demographic research and training were made to the University of Ife and Ahamadu Bello University.

PATHFINDER FUND: The FPCN received partial funding from Pathfinder for its family planning week held in 1970. Nigeria is included in the worldwide IUD evaluation programme.

JUL 9 - 1971

Situation Report

Distribution LIMITED

Country NORWAY

Date FEBRUARY, 1971.

International Planned Parenthood Federation, 18/20 Lower Regent Street, London S.W.1 01. 839-2911/6

STATISTICS	1950	1960	LATEST AVAILABLE FIGURES
AREA			324,219 sq.kms.
TOTAL POPULATION	3,265,000	3,581,000	3,851,000 (1969 est.)
POPULATION GROWTH RATE			0.8 per 100 (1963-69)
BIRTH RATE	18.7	17.3	17.7 per 1000 (1969)
DEATH RATE	8.6	9.1	9.7 per 1000 (1969)
INFANT MORTALITY RATE	25.7	18.9	13.7 per 1000 (1969)
WOMEN IN FERTILE AGE GROUP (15-44 YRS.)			715,067 (1966)
POPULATION UNDER 15			25%
GNP PER CAPITA			US$2,000 (1968)
GNP PER CAPITA GROWTH RATE			4.1% (1961-68)
POPULATION PER DOCTOR		810 (1964)	790 (1965)
POPULATION PER HOSPITAL BED			110 (1965)

GENERAL BACKGROUND

The social welfare system includes health insurance and child and maternity allowances. Education is free and compulsory for ages 7 to 16.

IPPF SITUATION REPORT NORWAY FEBRUARY, 1971. (2)

PLANNED PARENTHOOD SITUATION

Advice is available in the public health services and from the Norske Forening for Familieplanlegging.

PLANNED PARENTHOOD ASSOCIATION

Norske Forening for Familieplanlegging.
Bru Gt.1,
Oslo.

Chairman: Dr. A.B. Svindland

ASSOCIATION HISTORY

The Association was founded in June 1969 and became an associate member of the IPPF in 1970.

GOVERNMENT ATTITUDE

The Government is favourable to planned parenthood but the extent of availability of services depends on individual attitudes of physicians and midwives.

The Norwegian Agency for International Development (NORAD) made a grant in 1970 of $200,000 to the IPPF as part of its assistance to developing countries. The Government has also granted $300,000 to the United Nations Fund for Population Activities.

LEGISLATION

A law of 1960 permits abortion on socio-medical indications, before 12 weeks, and with husband's consent if married.

TRAINING

Medical personnel have participated in the IPPF Europe and Near East Regional training scheme.

FACTS AND FIGURES

All contraceptives are available, and orals are manufactured.

RESPONSIBLE PARENTHOOD AND SEX EDUCATION

The Association has organized a sex education course for teachers, and is producing a programme for teachers in cooperation with the University of Oslo.

The health services of Norway have produced a film on contraception entitled 'Familieplanlegging og prevensjon'.